

for a term of years. It would be any non-military person who received an appointment from the executive. This is all of them. This can be changed by law, and it is only intended to cover the interim until the legislature has an opportunity to act.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Grant.

DELEGATE GRANT: That is full recognition of the fact that section 4.30 is much broader than just civil officers appointed; it includes elected as well as appointed officials for removal purposes.

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: That is correct, but I do not think they are inconsistent.

DELEGATE GRANT: No, I do not think so, unless by civil officer you meant something other than a state level official.

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: I would consider that civil officers who had received their employment from the governor would include a state level official.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Grant.

DELEGATE GRANT: I think that would clarify it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions as to section 9? Section 10? Section 11? Section 12? Section 13? Section 14?

*(There was no response to these questions.)*

Section 15?

Delegate Rybczynski.

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know the extent of section 15.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by the extent?

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Does this simply mean that there will be a permanent record in a permanent volume of decisions, or are we talking about stenographic services? What are we talking about?

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: As I understand it, this phrase "court of record" is a term of art, and it relates to a court which keeps a permanent record of its proceedings. It keeps a docket that the judgments and so forth are entitled to that court, are entitled to full faith and credit in other states, and that kind of thing.

We have done a little bit of research on it, and I believe that is the conclusion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Rybczynski.

DELEGATE RYBCZYNSKI: Would I be correct in saying that, for instance, in the circuit level, now, we have stenographic service, that is, a court of record. But the People's Court of Baltimore City, where we have a permanent docket entry that a judgment has been rendered one way or another, this becomes a record, and that would be the extent of the record of district court.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is not correct. The People's Court of Baltimore City is not a court of record. That is why you have to record the judgments in the superior court of Baltimore City in order to record a lien.

In other words, what the Chair is saying is that the phrase "court of record" as Delegate Hardwicke indicated, is a word of art. It does not refer to the question of whether or not there is a court stenographer. Circuit courts have always been courts of record, and yet for many years they did not have court stenographers.

Are there any other questions as to section 15? Section 16? Section 17? Section 18? Section 19? Section 20?

*(There was no response to these questions.)*

Section 21?

Delegate Fornos.

DELEGATE FORNOS: Could you tell me whether we have to put section 21 and section 22 in the transitional legislation?

Is there any mandatory reason why we should have it in here?

THE CHAIRMAN: This is not in the transitional legislation; this is in the schedule of legislation.

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: Delegate Fornos, this places a ceiling on the judicial salaries. Bear in mind that when we set up our new court system the State is going to have to take over all of these salaries, and it was our purpose here to put a ceiling on them so that you could not have local supplementation which would greatly impair the ability of the State to pay these salaries.

DELEGATE FORNOS: We spelled that out in the judicial article, that there will be no more supplementation —

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Fornos, I do not believe you followed the answer of